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prepossessions and, as far as limitations of space will allow, to produce their own evidence in a shape in which it can be readily criticised. M. Fustel has evidently caused some exacerbation of temper by the rough treatment to which he has subjected certain respected teachers. But if his work is taken seriously, and personal animosities are forgotten, it will be clear that it is no longer enough to defend doctrines that have the support of revered names against what seems iconoclastic attack. The negative criticism of M. Fustel has gone too deep for this to be sufficient any longer. It is fresh constructive work that is now called for.

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*Outlines of English Industrial History.* By W. CUNNINGHAM, D.D., and ELLEN A. MCARTHUR. New York, Macmillan & Co., 1895. — 274 pp.

Dr. Cunningham, with the coöperation of Miss McArthur, of Girton, has furnished the second volume for the Cambridge Historical Series, for which Mr. Rose has already furnished the first. It is suggestive of present tendencies in historical writing that at Cambridge, at least, the word "historical" is interpreted to cover not only the economic aspects of history but also the historical aspects of economics. Dr. Cunningham's book admirably justifies this uncommon use of the word; for no one would pretend to-day to have mastered the history of England without a knowledge of its industrial and commercial development. In fact, industry and commerce have made England's greatness possible.

At first sight the reader may be tempted to think that the *Outlines of English Industrial History* is but an epitome, a kind of school edition, of the *History of English Industry and Commerce*, with the commercial aspects omitted. In this he will be mistaken; for the smaller work differs from the larger both in arrangement and in treatment. It is in no sense "written down" to meet the capacities of immature minds, although it is written in a simpler and more direct style. It also takes largely into account the commercial aspects of English economic life, although the title gives no indication of this. It is the sort of book that Dr. Cunningham could best write after the completion of the larger work because of the fullness of knowledge acquired and the better understanding of the proportions of the subject and the relations of the different parts. In that there is greater continuity of treatment and a clearer recognition of a definite line of

progress, the smaller work is an improvement upon the larger. In the latter we feel at times lost in the detail of the discussion ; in the former we see our way clearly from beginning to end.

The method of treatment is partly historical and partly topical, although each topic is treated historically and the reader is led by slow degrees historically forward. This progression carries him through the phases of the internal expansion of England, from manor to town, from town to the self-supporting nation, and from that to the nation drawing its subsistence from all parts of the globe and exercising a cosmopolitan influence. Whether the discussion be upon agriculture, money, fisheries, condition of the poor or any such topic, the reader is never allowed to lose sight of the main point — the industrial and commercial expansion of England.

In so small a book there is little opportunity to discuss debatable questions. Yet Dr. Cunningham reviews everything afresh and presents a number of interesting conclusions. He rejects the Roman origin of the manor, but is inclined to accept as a starting point a body of serfs or some kind of voluntary association — a conclusion no more satisfactory than the other. He does not commit himself on the question of the security or insecurity of the villein tenure, not considering it of any economic importance. He defends mercantilism and the navigation laws on the ground that the advantages surpassed the disadvantages. He shows that there was reason in Charles I's demand for ship-money, and argues that the depression and poverty of the laboring classes after the Napoleonic war were not due even chiefly to the introduction of machinery. What he says of the growth of joint-stock companies and the ousting of private firms (page 120) will hardly hold good in this country, where one-third of the banks are conducted by private firms.

On page 212 he speaks of the "uncertainties of the Napoleonic wars" and "the terrible depression which followed," and yet there is nothing said of the influence of the Continental System. Even the larger work has no account of the effects of this system on England, though it is difficult to see how the industrial history of this period can be appreciated without a discussion of this question. The strain upon England's resources in 1807-8 was only relieved by the Spanish war; bankruptcy was only averted by the opening of the markets of Central and South America; and the crisis was not passed until the system, turning on itself by the decree of October 9, 1810, compelled Russia to throw open her ports and declare for neutrality. Surely this economic crisis

is insufficiently appreciated by Dr. Cunningham. It was more injurious, it is true, to continental than to English industry, and yet a study of its effects at home is not only instructive but necessary. The increase of the manufacturing output, the bad harvests, the Luddite riots, the storing of stock at home, the commercial depression, the stagnation of business, the complaints of merchants and manufacturers leading to the modification of the Orders in Council in 1809, the speculation attending the sudden opening of ports in 1809 and 1810, — all these things can be best appreciated in their relation to the commercial situation as defined by the continental blockade.

After so long and thorough a study of the history of industry and commerce, Dr. Cunningham's conclusions regarding many modern problems are worthy of attention. He decries the destruction of the forests (page 19); questions the stability of England's present prosperity (pages 25, 89); believes in trade unions (page 106); doubts the advisability of state interference except in a limited degree (pages 107, 237, 238); considers competition an evil, with indispensable advantages (page 141); is willing to believe in bimetallism, but doubts if a standard more stable and less fluctuating than gold can be arranged (page 148); does not recognize the desirability of giving every laborer "three acres and a cow" (pages 232-233) — though he says nothing of the "eternal salvation" which Archbishop Przluski added in his promise to the Polish peasantry in 1848; is willing to agree that while free-trade is necessary for England, it does not follow that it is the best policy at present for America (pages 245-246).

I have said nothing of Miss McArthur's share in the writing of this volume. It is impossible to determine from internal evidence what that share is. She will doubtless be content with the honor of having coöperated in the production of so clear and suggestive a book.

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*Die Sozialpolitischen Ideen Alexander Herzens.* Von DR. OTTO VON SPERBER. Leipzig, 1894.

A very suggestive illustration of the effects of political persecution upon the spread of proscribed ideas is presented by the fate of Alexander Herzen. For well-nigh forty years his name could not be mentioned in the Russian press. The censorship succeeded in completely excluding the works of the great writer from the knowledge of